

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXVII, No. 52.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2899.

EDWARD VII STRICKEN BEFORE HE COULD TAKE HIS CROWN

A Serious Operation Puts His Life in Jeopardy.

LONDON, June 25.—The first news of startling developments in the King's condition came to the public in a notice posted at Buckingham Palace by Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, at 12:46 p. m. today:

"The King is suffering from peritonitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care his majesty would be able to go through the ceremonies. On Monday evening a recrudescence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary. Lister, Thomas Smith, Lister, Thomas Barlow, Treves."

At 2:46 p. m. the following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace:

"The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The King has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition."

The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock this evening:

"His majesty continues to make satisfactory progress and has been much relieved by the operation."

The following bulletin was issued at 11:10 p. m.:

"The King's condition is as good as could be expected after so serious an operation. His strength is maintained, there is less pain and his majesty has taken a little nourishment. It will be some days before it will be possible to say that King Edward is out of danger."

THE CORONATION IS POSTPONED

LONDON, June 24.—A brief notice has been published in the Gazette, as a result of which the entire state, social and business arrangements throughout the country are paralyzed. The order is dated from the Earl Marjess's office and reads as follows:

"I have to announce that the solemnity of the coronation of their majesties, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, is postponed from the 26th to a date hereafter to be determined."

The sudden announcement of the postponement of the coronation, just on the eve of the ceremonies, caused the utmost consternation everywhere. The news spread like wildfire. On the Stock Exchange the effect of the startling news was immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols, with a fall of half a point. His majesty, under ordinary conditions, was not looked upon as a good subject for operation, and though the King passed successfully through the ordeal, it is believed that many weeks must elapse before he will be able to undergo the arduous labor of the coronation ceremonial. Therefore, no date can be indicated for carrying out the coronation.

The work of demolishing the stands and all the paraphernalia prepared for the coronation pageant was in full swing during the latter part of the afternoon. Hundreds of workmen who this morning were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the various jobs were at work tearing down all that has taken weeks to accomplish.

Official announcement of the King's serious illness was made to public bodies as speedily as possible. At this morning's rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of London requested the congregation to join in the litany out of the coronation service and pray for the recovery of the King.

During the afternoon the Earl Marjess, the Duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice:

"The Earl Marjess has received the King's commands to express his majesty's deep sorrow that owing to his serious illness the coronation ceremony must be postponed. The celebration in London will be in consequence likewise postponed, but it is the King's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged."

The King also expressed to the Lord Mayor his desire that his majesty's dinner to the poor of London be not postponed.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the movements of the foreign guests. It is understood, however, that the special ambassadors and royal guests will return to their respective countries as soon as more definite news is received of the result of the operation. At the various palaces and at the Buckingham, Grosvenor, Cecil, Carlton and other hotels, where the foreign representatives are staying, the news created the greatest dismay. Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the "tickers" announced his majesty's illness all the preparations for the day ceased.

The best informed opinion places the date of the coronation in about three weeks' time, provided King Edward progresses well in the meantime.

In spite of the royal wish that the provincial celebrations be carried out as arranged, many towns have abandoned the festivities which were to be held, although at Liverpool and other large cities hurried meetings were called and it was decided to carry out all the charitable arrangements as previously made. The leading business houses of London have decided to keep open June 26th and 27th, although the banks will probably be closed those days.

Peritonitis is perhaps the keenest sufferer among all who lose financially as a result of the postponement of the coronation. The harvest Portsmouth expected to reap from the naval review will now be lost to the city.

The bonfires which top the hills of the United Kingdom from John O'Grate to Land's End will not be lighted. They will be kept intact, however, in the hope of the celebration being held at a later date.

QUEEN BEARS THE STRAIN BRAVELY

LONDON, June 24.—Queen Alexandra has borne the strain of the past week with the bravest spirit. She was always fearful of what might happen. Her majesty took her part in the festivities at Ascot and elsewhere without revealing any of her inward anxiety, and when she was told today that an operation was imperative and that the coronation would have to be postponed, she quietly answered:

"Have I not felt that this would happen?" and asked, "How does the King hear it?"

Upon receiving an assuring reply, Queen Alexandra exerted herself to appear cheerful and to devise means to lessen the King's grief and disappointment, although she was evidently greatly distressed.

The idea was mooted in some influential quarters today that with a view of preventing the disappointment of the public Queen Alexandra should be crowned alone next Thursday and the King should be crowned in a comparatively private manner upon his recovery. This idea was discussed, but it was rejected as a procedure calculated to mislead the public mind as to the purely relative importance of the Queen consort.

The Pope and the King of Italy and other monarchs have cabled anxious inquiries concerning King Edward's illness, and dispatches received from all parts of the world reflect the intensity of feeling occasioned by the unexpected news of his majesty's illness, and sympathy with the British nation.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons was crowded today by members and others who were anxious to hear the expected statement of the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, on the subject of the King's illness. Balfour said he had intense gratification in saying that a successful operation had been performed on the King and that his majesty was progressing well as possible.

"That announcement," proceeded Balfour, "removes a great load off my mind. My first inclination on hearing the melancholy news this morning was to suggest that the House mark its sense of the disaster which has befallen the whole community by adjourning. But, on more careful reflection, I have come to the conclusion that such a course is ill advised. The anxiety we feel must be great, and that anxiety is necessarily augmented by the circumstances under which the disaster has befallen the royal family and the whole country. I have come to the conclusion that if the House was to take the exceptional course to which I have adverted, that which is now anxiety in the public mind might become a panic, and a wholly exaggerated idea of the present state of things might go abroad."

"The status of things is undoubtedly grave, but we ought not to use stronger epithets in regard to it than those I have used, and I am convinced that if we were to consider the King's condition to be such that it would be improper to carry on the business of the country, we should produce a wholly false impression. In these circumstances, we do not propose to suggest any exceptional course, and I am thankful to have been able to inform the House that so far as we know at present, everything is going on as well as can possibly be expected."

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, expressed his entire approval of the course taken by Mr. Balfour, and the House resumed its ordinary business.

MEDICAL OPINION OF KING'S ILLNESS

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following special cable was today received by the New York Medical Journal from its London correspondent, whom they consider the highest medical authority in Great Britain and who is in intimate touch with everything that transpires at the bedside of the King:

"LONDON, June 25.—The King's disease is peritonitis, following cold contracted nine days previously. His symptoms became rather acute a week ago, but had subsided and it was hoped that he would go through the coronation ceremony. Owing to a sudden exacerbation early Tuesday morning an operation was decided upon at 10 o'clock, and the operation was performed at noon on Tuesday by Sir Frederick Treves, the anesthetic being administered by Dr. Frederick Hewitt. The abscess was opened around the caecum, the pus evacuated and the cavity drained. There was no reaction of the bowel, the newspaper reports that the patient was required to preserve the continuity of the intestine being entirely misleading. The recovery from anesthesia was satisfactory; the patient passed a restless night, succeeded by improvement."

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON, June 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, after the services at St. Paul's today, were entertained at luncheon at the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, when Mr. Reid formally took his leave as special ambassador. The only remaining formality is his official leave-taking of the Prince of Wales, which will probably be arranged for tomorrow. Thereafter the American special embassy will dissolve. Mr. and Mrs. Reid and General James H. Wilson, who was to have represented the Army of the United States at the coronation, and Mrs. Wilson going to the Continent, and the other members of Mr. Reid's suite scattering. They will return later to London in their private capacity.

PRAYERS FOR KING AT ST. PUL'S

LONDON, June 25.—At the hour when the King should have been crowned, a great and distinguished gathering, almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster Abbey, gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral. The approaches were lined by silent throngs, through which drove priests and peers, colonial premiers, foreign envoys, ambassadors and members of the House of Commons, all in somber clothes. In the chancel were Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. White; Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and the leading members of the nobility. President Roosevelt's sisters, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Reid to St. Paul's, the members of this small party were given the most prominent places in the cathedral. In the nave, about a thousand of the Westminster Abbey ticket-holders, mainly women, were seated.

At 2 o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the clear notes of the opening sentences of the Litany, chanted by four of the Cathedral clergy. Their tones were in such unison that they seemed to emanate from one powerful voice. The choir took up the responses. At each supplication the procession, with the cross at its head, advanced a few steps and then stood still until the response was completed. Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the chancel steps. A score of the clergy followed, and behind them were ten bishops in gorgeous robes. Then came the Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, the Archbishop of Yorktown; the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, the Corporation in full state dress bringing up the rear.

With much feeling the choir sang the three psalms of intercession, after which the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bishop of Stepney, read the lesson, Isaiah xxxviii:10. "I said in the cutting off of my days, I shall go to the gates of the grave, I am deprived of the residue of my years."

The Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, Bishop of London, from the altar steps read the prayer: "O Lord, save the King." His voice rang out to the farthest recess of the dome and brought a whole-souled response from the choir and the congregation.

The anthem and the singing of the hymn "Thine arm, O Lord, in days of old was strong to heal and save," and Psalm LI concluded the service, whereupon the Bishop of London, surrounded by the archbishops and bishops, from the altar steps, impressively pronounced the benediction.

For a few moments complete silence reigned and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury was carefully led down the steps, the procession reformed and the congregation went into the sunlight, gladly discussing the wailing of the latest bulletin from Buckingham Palace.

Simultaneously a similar service was conducted at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. It was largely attended by Cabinet Ministers, peers and members of the House of Commons, and was concluded with singing "God Save the King."

From India, Australia and Africa, everywhere where Britons congregated, telegrams announce the holding of impressive supplementary services.

OPINIONS OF DEPEW AND KEENE

NEW YORK, June 25.—Senator Depew, who has followed the history of King Edward's case very carefully, does not entertain the most optimistic view of the outcome, cables the London correspondent:

"If you will notice the bulletins that have been issued," said the senator, "you will see that they have all been worded with the utmost care. To anyone reading between the lines it is apparent that those in charge of the case are not at all sanguine as to the King's recovery. This convinces me that the royal patient's condition is far more serious than people in general appreciate."

James R. Keene would express no opinion on the chances of the King's recovery.

"Whatever the result may be," he said, "it will not affect values in America. If the King should die, his son, the Prince of Wales, would be proclaimed within fifteen minutes. The government would go on as usual."

"The present monarch is greatly admired and esteemed in America. On many occasions he has shown himself to be the friend of American and Americans. Americans he has always treated kindly. I think there would be much genuine sorrow among them in the event of a fatal termination of his illness. Still, in my opinion, values would not be affected in London."

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES IN THE HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE

Dole Talks of State- hood—Thompson's Address.

The literary exercises in the Hawaiian Opera House were of more than ordinary interest. The addresses were not only patriotic and eloquent, but also instructive, particularly to those not acquainted with Hawaii's past history. The singing was of a high order, and Captain Berger's Band played as it had never played before. The audience was large and for a Honolulu audience very enthusiastic. The remarks of the speakers were frequently interrupted by applause, and the musical portion of the program was much appreciated.

The curtain rose on a woodland scene, set off by large American flags. In the rear were seated the members of the Hawaiian Band, playing an American overture as they were revealed to the sight of the audience.

In a semi-circle at the front sat the speakers and those taking part, and a few prominent citizens. On the right was Governor Dole, chairman of the meeting. Next him sat Rev. E. S. Muckley. Then came C. L. Hopkins, United States Judge M. M. Estee and Frank E. Thompson. On the left were Attorney General E. P. Dole, Delegate R. W. Wilcox and Captain David Kamaueha of the Kamehameha School.

Following the patriotic overture by the Territorial Band, Rev. E. S. Muckley said a short prayer, calling upon all to stand with the courage of their convictions, which he said was responsible for America's independence.

David Kamaueha then read the Declaration of Independence, speaking the patriotic lines in a firm and fervid tone. He was heartily applauded. Mrs. Agatha Kelley then sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and received several choice bits in appreciation of her work as well as the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. She has a remarkably clear soprano voice and uses it to good effect.

GOVERNOR DOLE TALKS OF STATEHOOD.

Governor Dole, in introducing the first speaker of the day, made a few remarks which are especially timely. "I am glad to see here upon this indirect invitation, such a large and representative class of people. Do not think, however, that his observance of American Independence Day dates only from the day of annexation. Hawaii has been observing the Fourth of July for a very long time. Only this morning Mr. James H. Boyd, the Superintendent of Public Works, who is celebrating his forty-fourth birthday anniversary today, told me that as long as he could remember the day had been celebrated here. But it really dates back even further; probably for fifty years or more the Fourth of July has been the most celebrated holiday in the land. It has had an educating influence upon the Hawaiian race, so much so that when annexation came they were prepared to appreciate the principles of the American Government."

"Expansion seems to be the leading theme of American politics at present, and there are two parties in the United States, one upholding the theory and the other bitterly opposing it. There has always been one party in the United States that has opposed every move for progress or the spread of the United States over other territory. It is indeed a new departure for the jurisdiction of the United States to be extended over the islands of the sea, and the opposition to it has become stronger than ever."

"Over in the city of St. Louis they are preparing now for the biggest celebration in the history of the United States, to commemorate the anniversary of the acquisition of the largest area ever taken over by the United States. It was a Democratic President who did that, and the acquisition of territory has been divided equally among the Democratic and Republican parties. Presidents of both parties have been responsible for this extension of the public domain."

"In old times when the whaling industry was at its height here, the orators used to speak of the American sailor as web-footed. About four years ago when I was in Washington on annexation business an old sail maker in Boston sent me a large and beautiful American flag, as an indication of his hope for annexation. Then to show his confidence in Hawaii he sent a star already cut out, which I was to sew to the American flag to represent Hawaii as a state. (Applause.) I still have that star at my house, waiting the opportunity to sew it on."

"We are now beginning to realize the importance of annexation which took place two years ago. To do so we need only to study the present condition of Porto Rico and the Philippines and think how fortunate we were to escape the transition period they are now undergoing. American statesmen are busily engaged now in studying what

to do with these countries, and do not know whether to consider them as a state or as a colony. We fortunately in becoming a Territory escaped the troubles of these colonies, and are placed in the line for promotion to a state. We must accordingly look ahead to the time and hope that the day will soon come when we can be raised to statehood. We do not know when it will come; it may come at any time; it depends entirely upon ourselves. We may be sure that the statesmen at Washington will not give us any attention until we are able to provide our own government, to enact good laws, and to have a Legislature which will do these things. Until we do we cannot expect to be raised from the limited sphere of territorial government to statehood. When we show that we can live here in harmony, then it is time to think of asking the legislators to give us statehood, as the first state in the ocean. I think we should all join hands to secure a good government and join hands to show that we are worthy of statehood."

The Governor was heartily applauded at the close of his remarks, and immediately introduced C. L. Hopkins.

MR. HOPKINS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Charles L. Hopkins, the next speaker, made but a short address, demonstrating that the people of Hawaii have nothing but love and admiration for the American Government. "I will say nothing of the fight for independence made by your American forefathers, of the aid given to them by France, or of the illustrious personalities who signed and formulated that remarkable document just read, the Declaration of Independence, but I do wish to speak of Hawaii, the first territory of America outside her borders. Hawaii and Hawaiians are proud of belonging to the greatest republic in the world; of being a part of the nation whose commerce extends to the four quarters of the globe, whose progress is incomprehensible and the products of whose factories reach every corner of the earth. This is a country worthy of emulation. Hawaii is greater also as a part of the United States; she could have gone further and fared much worse. I believe in Hawaii. She is imbuing her freedom under the government and constitution of America. Hawaii joins in grateful thanks to America, the government which assisted us in time of need. While rejoicing at these things, however, let me still say:

"My Country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

And along with our own poet say:
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own native land."
Whose heart has never within him burned
To see his land's footstep turn
If such there be, he mark him well."

Following the prolonged applause which greeted Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Kelley favored the audience with another song, "The Star Spangled Banner." H. E. Herzer was to have given this number, but he failed to appear, and Mrs. Kelley graciously took his place on the program.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. THOMPSON.

The address of the day was delivered by Mr. Frank E. Thompson. He was often interrupted by applause, especially in his defense of the American policy in the Philippines. He said:

"I must confess a feeling of pride at being, on this day, celebrated from quiet Maine, the eastern light-house of our country's original domain, to the turbulent Philippine Islands, the western outpost of our newly acquired Territory, permitted to address an audience representing, ancestrally, scores of flags, but recognizing by adoption but one."

It is one hundred and twenty-six years ago today since the Declaration of Independence, penned by the hand of that master genius, that bold champion of man's inherent God-given equality, Jefferson, was signed by the Colonial Congress, forming the entering wedge to a government which has been well called "the Golden Rule of Nations." One hundred and twenty-six years ago today there appeared in the firmament of nations a new constellation, thirteen stars destined to illumine the paths of literature, to light the dark vistas of science, and to pierce with their effulgent splendor the unexplored labyrinths of a broader, nobler and grander system of government—a government emanating from the people, the creation of their will, and existing only by their will."

From the weak tottering of an infant colony garbed in the swaddling clothes of partial government; from the modest though firm assertion of Colonial Independence, from a land bounded by the distance in which the ring of its hardy pioneers could be heard, we have, since the fourth day of July, 1776, taken on the racial habitations of a national power, extended our boundaries from the western shore of the Atlantic across the continent of North America to the western shores of the broad Pacific. We have grafted on to the Anglo-Saxon stock of our parentage, the branches of all liberty-loving nations; we have mixed the strong phlegmatic temperament of the Briton, the idealizing, hero-worshipping characteristics of the Latin races; the persistent and insistent attributes of the Teuton with the home and woman loving and God-fearing offerings of that small band of pilgrims who sought America's desolate shores as a refuge from religious oppression, and the physical, sentimental, political and religious admixture has blended into that fearless, unflinching and intrepid defender of freedom, the American citizen."

Since the days of Rome's world-dominating supremacy, a country's people have been judged by the defenders of her flag, and I believe it is timely and proper on this day dear to every American, to consider not only that army of Colonial patriots who baptized their standard in the red blood of their convictions and

made a nation; not only those gallant defenders of their country's honor who, in 1823, and the succeeding bloody years of the Civil War, upheld that standard and placed an interpretation on the Declaration of Independence which struck from chafed limbs the ball and chain of slavery, and made a free country in name a free country in fact. I believe it is proper not only to consider the army which crossed the Rubicon of servitude and advanced upon the Rome of freedom; not only the army which preserved inviolate the Union handed down to it by a patriotic ancestry; but I believe we should throw our eyes across the Pacific, pierce with voices raised in patriotic praise the tangled, fever-heavy swamps of the Philippines, and cry out to the boys in blue who are carrying our flag in a country ours by right of conquest and purchase, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

There is some political division as to the justice of our present attitude toward the Philippines. The unemployed political aspirant, the blatant jingo, and the self-interested capitalist, have joined in a pernicious discordant cry of "Shame!" But the thinking members of our legislative and executive bodies, and more than that, the backbone of our country, the common people, are closely in touch and heartily in accord with the insular policy of our government. Call our war in the Philippines what you will—"benevolent assimilation," or Krag-Jorgensen civilization; attribute it to what you will—a courier of that day when Christianity shall be preached unto all nations; or the mercileless hold of the barbed tentacles of a national Medusa around the neck of Freedom Infanta, but always remember that we are a nation of majority rule. Alongside of our "E Pluribus Unum," might well be placed "Vox Populi, Vox Dei." We should remember ourselves, and teach our children, that when in the halls of congress the gavel has fallen, the debate closed, the "ayes" and "nays" registered on the roll, and the result of the ballot declared, the vote is the voice of 75,000,000 free-thinking people. And the war in the Philippines has the sanction of our government.

The Declaration of Independence, declaring, as you have heard, that "all men are created free and equal," was written when 600,000 Africans were held in bondage. The document is a general one, and must be construed in the light of its surroundings. It accorded and meant to accord self-government to all who were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It did not mean to hold out to the cannibal inhabitants of a Hotentott jungle the benefits of the Monroe Doctrine. There is nothing in the Declaration of Independence that advocates a retrograde movement. It is a dial of progress whose hands of destiny point to the emancipation of the world not only from vexatious taxation, but from the ignorance of dark ages, and the dishonesty of corrupt government.

Our expansion into the realms of a world power is not the result of Providence-unsanctioned opportunity. It is the inevitable outcome of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of Territorial acquisition, combined with the American idea of the progress and betterment of humanity, and a faith that permits the howl of a few misguided fanatics to deter if from the clear path of its duty to humanity, falls beneath the dignity of a nation.

Surely it cannot be conscientiously contended that in the brief period of six score and six years, a people whose crown of triumph is studded with those priceless civic jewels—liberty of speech, press and religion, has become a band of plunderers, a horde of self-centered dictators knowing no law but that of might over right. No! A thousand times no. The history of our country, the liberal trend of our institutions of learning, the sounding-board of its thought, our literature; the complete recognition and rapid Christianization of the African race within fifty years after its emancipation; the humane treatment of our weaker neighbor, Cuba, our firm stand for right in the Oriental crisis, refute and discredit even the intimation that a Union, complete within itself, self-reliant, independent, indestructible and indissoluble, in order to satisfy a new-born greed, has turned the back of its vaunted statue of liberty toward the west, and closed the ears of Justice, lest she hear the cry of affliction. The bugle of a divinely-imposed duty calls us "Forward" drowning the shrieks of self-interest which sound "Retreat." Our army in the Philippines is blazing the trails of corruption, dispelling the clouds of ignorance, in order that we may plant a government of honesty in the strong light of education.

This is not only a day of rejoicing but one of instruction. To the American, born and bred upon the land over which the stars and stripes so majestically wave, it is a day which engenders in the heart a feeling of pardonable pride; a day when all who enjoy the privileges of that citizenship accorded by our constitution and laws without regard to race, color, previous condition or religious faith, should extend to his brother as a token of national and religious unity the warm hand of sympathy, and mentally pledge to his country and his God a freeman's support in the United States of America.

The audience joined in the singing of "America," which marked the close of the program.

During the exhibition of fireworks last night in the Capitol grounds, sparks set fire to several pieces and set fire to the stand from which they were being discharged. Quite a commotion was caused, but the man in charge stayed by his packages and put the blaze out before much damage had been done.

Kohala Ditch Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico today decided to postpone until next session the bill granting rights of way to the Hawaiian Ditch Company. This bill gives valuable rights to the company in which Samuel Parker is heavily interested. Objection was made by the Bishop estate, which claimed that its holdings would be injured by the proposed diversion of water.

Lady Pauncefote has gone to England to be with the Queen.

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VACANCIES ARE FILLED

Cooke Wants Lane to Serve as Chairman.

At the meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee held on Saturday evening the resignation of Chairman James A. Kennedy was accepted without comment, it being shown to the committee by one of the members that Mr. Kennedy's decision was final. The resignation of Vice-Chairman John C. Lane was not voted upon as representations were made that he would possibly reconsider the same, and action was postponed until the next meeting.

A. G. M. Robertson, A. L. C. Atkinson and Ed Towse were elected to fill the vacancies of the committee caused by the resignations of J. A. Kennedy, B. H. Wright and Charles Wilcox, and E. C. Winston succeeded T. Stewart.

When the meeting was called to order it was suggested that there were not enough present to constitute a quorum. It was contended by some that thirty constituted the membership and that the fifteen present, including proxies, were not a majority. Others contended that Stewart's resignation having been accepted there were but twenty-nine members on the committee, and that the fifteen was therefore a majority. The discussion was brought to a close by the entrance of other members. The meeting was called to order by Colonel J. H. Fisher and George Renton was elected temporary chairman of the meeting. Those present were: J. P. Cooke, J. H. Fisher, J. W. Jones, George F. Renton, W. J. Connelley, by proxy, Andrew Cox, by Senator George Carter, F. B. McStocker of Oahu, J. Castle Ridge-way of Hilo, D. H. Kahauliua of Pukou, P. N. Kahokuo-luna of Lahaina, M. H. Reuter of Hana, Matt McCann of Lahaina, Dr. B. F. Sandow and T. Brandt of Waimanalo (Kauai), John A. Palmer of Makawili and John D. Willard of Lihue.

The resignation of Chairman Kennedy was first considered. J. P. Cooke announced that Mr. Kennedy had come to a final decision in the matter and would not reconsider his resignation. It was therefore accepted unanimously. The resignations of B. H. Wright, Charles Wilcox and John C. Lane were next read. Cooke stated that Wright was unchangeable as to his resignation and it was believed that Wilcox had made up his mind finally. Both were accepted. Lane's resignation will be acted upon at the next meeting, although it is believed he will recall the same before that time. In due order the names of E. C. Winston in place of Stewart, and A. G. M. Robertson, A. L. C. Atkinson and Ed Towse in place of Kennedy, Wright and Wilcox, were elected.

George R. Carter proposed that the committee proceed to elect a permanent chairman, but Cooke favored a postponement to the next meeting, which will take place next Saturday evening. It was his desire that Lane should take Kennedy's place and he wished to give him time to think the matter over. The committee held to Cooke's suggestion.

"JACK" SPRECKELS TO BE MARRIED

"Jack" Spreckels, son of J. D. Spreckels of San Francisco, and brother of Miss Lily Spreckels, who is now visiting in Honolulu, is to be married to Miss Edith Huntington, grand-niece of the late Collis P. Huntington. The Examiner of June 27 says of the engagement:

An engagement of unusual interest in society is that just announced of Miss Edith Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard V. Huntington and grand-niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, to John D. Spreckels Jr., familiarly known as "Jack," son of J. D. Spreckels.

Miss Huntington made her debut last winter, and her beauty, combined with a sweet and candid nature, made society acclaim her as one of the most popular debutantes of the gayest season in San Francisco. She is a decided brunette, with expressive brown eyes. Her greatest charm is her girlish graciousness and simplicity of manner. She is rather tall and graceful, and dresses in good taste. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and their daughter spent several months this spring in New York and other Eastern cities, and while there Miss Huntington was entertained lavishly and was acknowledged as a typical Californian beauty.

Mr. Spreckels attended Stanford University and is recognized in business circles as an able young man. In society he is most popular and his engagement to the beauty of the season is a source of congratulation from all of his friends.

The wedding will probably not take place for a year or more. Miss Huntington is a devout Catholic, but her fiancé is not of the same faith, and it is not likely that the wedding will be a church affair.

A GOOD REPUTATION

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear. That is precisely the manner in which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Every bottle that has ever been put out by the manufacturer has been fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. People have found that it can always be depended upon for the relief and cure of these ailments and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all drug stores and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SENATORIAL VISIT WILL NOT BRING THE LEADERS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—A delegation of United States Senators will probably visit Hawaii this summer. The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico at its weekly meeting this morning voted to report favorably the resolution, recently introduced by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, providing that a subcommittee proceed to Hawaii and investigate numerous pending questions of legislation, including the Queen's title, equitable or legal, to compensation for lands. It is believed the Senate will pass the resolution before adjournment. The expenses of the party will be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. The resolution reported from the committee today does not specify the number of the subcommittee.

People in Hawaii, while glad to welcome any visitors from the United States Senate, will nevertheless regret that there is no prospect of the more influential Senators of the Pacific Islands Committee going on the trip, and that it is apt to develop largely into a pleasure jaunt for a few men. There will be one possible exception, for Senator Cockrell of Missouri may find time to go to Hawaii. He is an influential Democrat, and would be able to gather impressions regarding questions

of legislation that the Senate would respect.

Senator Foraker, the chairman, is too busy to get away. Senator Dewey of New York, another member of the committee, is in Europe; Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, and Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, are all unable to take the long journey. Senator Burton of Kansas, a new Republican Senator, is anxious to take the jaunt. He has lost caste with his party in Kansas and also here in Washington during his brief service, has quarreled with the President and gotten into a muddle generally. Senator Foster of Washington State and Senator Mallory of Florida may be able to make the trip. These four are among the most probable selections.

The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico this morning voted again to defer action on the Hawaiian Ditch Bill. As the committee will probably have but one more meeting this session, it looks as though they intend to pigeon-hole the measure.

The fire claims bill was discussed in the committee this morning. It was agreed that Senator Foraker should go before the Senate appropriation committee and urge the appropriation of \$1,000,000 in the general deficiency bill. The Senate appropriations committee will give him a hearing before tomorrow evening.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NEW CANE UNLOADER.

Patent Issues to Henry Froehlich of Lihue.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A patent issued June 10, to Henry Froehlich, of Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, No. 702,098, covers an automatic device for unloading cane cars and distributing the cane over the carrier. As is the case with many devices, the unloading is effected by hooks or fingers mounted on an endless band and so supported that they may be lowered as the car is discharged. The novel features consist, first, in mounting the fingers, not upon chains, but upon the slats of an endless carrier, whereby they may be adjusted to act evenly over the body of cane; second, in giving to this carrier such a form that when brought to its lowermost position the fingers move in a substantial contact with the bottom of the car and parallel therewith; third, in providing an automatic downward feed and an automatic stop and return at the lowest position. It is claimed that the operation is automatic in character and can be controlled by one man.

The Issue of the Friars

NEW YORK, June 28.—Definite propositions about the Philippines will be presented to the Vatican, perhaps tomorrow, says a Rome dispatch to the Tribune. They have been delayed because Governor Taft was awaiting a cable message from Washington to clear up some points. Governor Taft, it is stated, will remind the Vatican of previous withdrawals of the friars from other countries as desired in the Philippines. For instance when France occupied Tunisia, French monks, led by Cardinal Laviege, were substituted for the Italian friars. After Italy occupied Erythrea, the French Lazarists were replaced by Italian capuchins, with the complete approval of the Vatican.

Escaped Prisoner Seen.

Timney, the escaped prisoner from the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, had not been captured up to midnight. One of the mounted patrolmen started after a man who partly answered Timney's description, but found the wrong trail. Again he saw a man whose actions were peculiar. He followed him up Pali way, and the man seeing he was watched, left the road. The officer went after him, only to find him again on the road further up toward the Pali. He overtook him and in response to a question as to where he was going, the man said he was employed at Heela plantation. Upon arriving in town again the officer was surprised to learn that the man's description tallied exactly with a revised description from the vessel.

Front, Castro Defeated.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 25.—Advices received here from Venezuela under date of June 20th say President Castro recently tried to occupy La Vies (on the Gulf of Coro). He sent General Colmenares with a large force of troops to attack the town by sea, hoping that General Ayala would assist by land, and catch the revolutionists who are there, commanded by General Riera. General Matos' first lieutenant, between two fires. But, for unknown reasons, there was no assistance by land, and General Colmenares, after three hours' fighting, was compelled to re-embark his troops and abandon the attack.

Gage-Spreckels Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake were surrendered by their bondsmen yesterday, on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Governor Gage. Police Judge Fritz did not require them to give new bonds on this charge. They were then arrested on a charge of libeling Gage, the complaint being sworn to by Louis P. Boardman, who is connected with Sam Shortridge's law office. On this charge bonds were furnished Governor Gage says the move is an unfriendly one to him.

Yale Wins

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26.—Boxing within ten seconds of record time the Yale varsity crew this afternoon lowered the colors of the fastest eight that Harvard has yet produced. Yale won by four boat lengths. Yale's time was 20:20. Harvard's 20:33.

Ex-Governor of Illinois

Ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illinois is a passenger on the Meru. He is now a resident of California, reading near Los Angeles. Mr. Beveridge was elected governor of Illinois in 1877 and served for four years. He has lived in California for six years. Gov. Beveridge may go to Manila before his return which will be in November.

IS KILAUEA AGAIN IN ERUPTION?

Has there been another eruption? The Aorangi of the Canadian-Australian line was alongside the wharf at Honolulu at about 11 o'clock last night after a very pleasant voyage from Vancouver. An officer of the ship asked a reporter of The Advertiser immediately after arrival if the volcano had broken out again.

"About two hundred miles from here," he said, "light ashes were falling on the deck, but only of a very minute description. From this I thought that perhaps there may have been another eruption."

"Did the ashes come out of the steamer's funnel?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, no. They were real ashes from the sky, although the weather was quite clear."

However, members of the crew said they saw no ashes.

The news of the King's illness and the consequent postponement of the coronation caused a sensation in Vancouver. All the ships in the harbor had prepared for a monster display of flags and bunting. The Aorangi was among the ships which had prepared for the display and sailors had been working for days getting all the flags and bunting in fine shape, but at the last moment news of the postponement was brought to the ship and these had to be striven away again. The Moana, which arrived from Australia last Wednesday, celebrated the King's coronation, on the day they expected it to occur, while at sea, with ceremonies in the saloon during the day and a fire works display from the bridge of the ship at night. Passengers on the ship described the spectacle as a magnificent one.

Following is Purser Bellman's report:

The R. M. S. Aorangi, Jahn D. S. Phillips, commander, left Vancouver, B. C., at 4:45 p. m., June 17, and arrived at Victoria, B. C., at 10:30 p. m. same date. Left again at 1 a. m., 28th. Met with moderate northerly winds, with smooth sea, till 36 deg. N., thence northeast trades with moderate sea to arrival at Honolulu last night.

Passengers for Honolulu—M. McIntyre, A. D. Baldwin, B. T. Dyer, F. B. Harrison, S. R. Gordon, F. C. Baldwin, Miss D. Baldwin, Mrs. B. S. Stair, R. Mumford, Miss Hemming, and one Japanese—40 through passengers. Freight for Honolulu—42 packages merchandise, 2 crates books, 4 bales cotton, 9 crates crates, 200 drums codfish, 1 tierce cured salmon, 2 packages sundries.

Passed R. M. S. Moana at 6:40 p. m. July 3rd.

S. S. COMPANY TO PAY.

Dr. Yung Wing's Going Ashore Makes Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The United States District Attorney has been instructed by Collector of the Port Stratton to begin an action against the Toyen Kishen Kaisha Steamship Company for permitting Dr. Yung Wing, a Chinese passenger, to escape from the Hong Kong Maru on June 8th.

The man was allowed to walk ashore. The Chinese bureau reported that Deputy Surveyor St. John had passed him, but a thorough investigation by the Collector disproved the charge. The penalty against the steamship company is a fine of \$1000, for which the suit will be brought.

Colossal Humbert Swindle.

PARIS, June 26.—The Humbert case was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Mirman, Socialist, interpellated the government on the subject. M. Mirman said he wanted to know why the then minister of justice, M. Monik had not intervened until May 8, why measures had not been taken previously to arrest the authors of the colossal swindle and why the then minister of finance, M. Camille had not given orders to collect the ten million francs duty to which the state had the right to claim on the heritage. The chamber, by 233 to 74 votes passed a motion of confidence in the government. While the debate was proceeding in the chamber a crowd of several thousand persons was witnessing the removal of the famous safe from the Humbert residence to an auction room. It weighed 2,000 pounds.

Big Pineapples.

The Wahiawa colony has brought into town some of the largest and most juicy pineapples ever seen in this market. They are fully matured, which is not usually the case with the pineapples raised and sold by the colony. An announcement will soon be made of the Wahiawa market in this city where the best products of the colony may be found at a reasonable price.

DEWEY ON THE STAND

Tells How Aguinaldo Stole Cattle
for the American
Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The third day's testimony given by Admiral Dewey before the Senate Committee on the Philippines began with a reference to the statement made by the Admiral at the first day's proceedings concerning the proffer made by the Spanish governor General to surrender to him. Senator Carmack called attention to the fact that the press made it appear that he had said during the next twenty-four hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1, there had been several proffers of surrender on the part of the governor. The Admiral replied that he had said that between May 1 and August 13 the governor had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy. The first proffer, he said, was made in May, through the English consul, and subsequent proffers were made through the Belgian consul. At the time, the Admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila and was working toward the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped yesterday, Senator Carmack asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the Admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1, the city would have been taken possession of and we would have, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the Admiral said:

"I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mabini was one of these and General Luna, whom he had killed, was another."

Replying to another question, the Admiral said it was the general report throughout the East that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money. Nor did he remember that this report had been denied by American officers in the Philippines.

Among other officers quoted in this connection was General Greene and the Admiral called attention to the fact that General Greene had not given his authority.

"If," he said, "Agonello told him I don't think the authority was good."

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?"

"Because he was living at Malolos like a prince. He had nothing when he landed in Manila and could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungenerous in me to state the fact, but it is true that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No, that is war, as you know."

GOING TO SURVEY FOR RAILROADS

General Wm. Scoy Smith of Chicago is in the city enroute to Hong Kong, with his wife and child. General Smith is a graduate of West Point, but ill health compelled his resignation a few years prior to the Civil war. When the war broke out he applied for service again and before the close became a Brigadier-General. He was on the staff of General Grant and commanded a brigade of cavalry under him. General Smith is now a prominent engineer and his present mission is a visit to Manchuria for the survey of a projected network of railways in that country.

The special July term of the First Circuit Court will be opened this morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Humphreys will preside, and also at the next regular term of court in August. A jury of 24 men has been drawn for the term, there being no grand jury. Only civil cases are set for this week, though there are several criminal matters on the calendar which may be taken up later.

MEN! WAKE UP!

Is Your Back Weak?
Have You Dragging Pains?
Are You Easily Tired?
Have You Varicocele?



Have you lost the fire and strength of your youth? Have you "come and go" pains in your back and shoulders? Are you growing old too soon?

If you have these symptoms or any other sign of breaking down of your nerves and vitality you will find new life in Electricity as applied while you sleep.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

is made for you. It is the best way to use electricity. It pours a gentle stream of life into the weak parts continually for hours every night. It refreshes the nerves, expands the vital powers, enriches the circulation and makes you feel bright, active and vigorous in one night's use. You get stronger each day, and in a few weeks you are a new man—stronger and younger in the fire of youth. It is grand, the method of mine, and every man who has ever used it is praising it.

TRY IT NOW!

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now, and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know if you tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and your vitality. If you will call I will give you a free test of what I can do. If you can't call send for my beautifully illustrated book, telling about my method. I send it sealed free. I have 50,000 cures. Call or write today. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST.
Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1.

White Canvas Shoes

For Ladies' and Gentlemen

We are showing our excellent line in all sizes, both oxfords and high shoes; see them on display in our window. They are swell footwear with white duck clothing and the prices are low.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 14d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

There were not many elaborately decorated stores in honor of the Fourth, but few indeed were the residences or business places without a United States flag on display in some shape or another.

much sorrow over the King's illness. In the event of another coronation day, the event will probably be celebrated here for a second time.

THE V-A-S-E.

From the maddling crowd they stand apart,	And they edged away from Kalamazoo
The maidens four and the work of Art.	But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred
And none might tell from sight alone	To crush the stranger with one small word
In which had Culture ripest grown—	Deftly hiding reproof in praise,
The Gotham Million fair to see.	She cries: "'Tis, indeed, a lovely vase!"
The Philadelphia Pedigree,	But brief her unassuming triumph when
The Boston Mind of azure hue,	The lofty one from the house of Penn.
Or the soulful Soul from Kalamazoo—	With a con- of two grandpas,
For all loved Art in a seemly way,	Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely vase!"
With an earnest soul and a capital A	And glances round with an anxious thrill,
Long they worshipped, but no one broke	Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill
The sacred stillness until up spoke	But the Boston had smiles courteous
The Western one from the nameless place,	And gently murmured: "Oh, pardon me!
Who, blushing, said: "What a lovely vase!"	I did not catch your remark, because
Over three faces a sad smile flew.	I was so entranced with that charming vase!"

—James Jeffers, Rorbe in Life.

The large demand for Vases has induced the Pacific Hardware Co. to place on sale at their Bethel Street Department, an invoice intended for the Holidays:

Fine Cut Glass, Bohemian Glass, Florentine Faience, Majolica, etc., etc., in every variety of design and shape.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.
BETHEL STREET, ABOVE CASTLE & COOKS.

A MYSTERIOUS APPEARANCE

CHARLES E. RICHARDSON.

Death of the Well Known Kamaaina
Near Hilo.

HILO, July 5.—Charles E. Richardson, a resident of Hawaii for the past twenty years, died at his mountain residence, 22 miles, Oloa, at 7:35 this morning. Deceased was engaged in ranching in Kau for several years, and with Mr. Williams, erected the Hall's Church in Hilo in 1856. He was engaged in the mercantile and lumber business in Hilo for many years, retiring in 1897 after disposing of his business to the F. M. Mercantile Co. Mr. Richardson was a great friend of the Hawaiians, and helped them in many ways. He was a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of F. M. Wakefield. His estate is large.

PRIMO CASE IN COURT OF APPEALS

Motion Is Made to Suspend the Decree.

The motion of Treasurer Wright to suspend the injunction in the Primo beer case will be argued before the Court of Appeals at San Francisco early in this month. In the meantime half a dozen saloons operating under the licenses declared invalid by Judge Estee have been closed up and within a few months there will be none in operation in the city.

One of the chief points relied upon by the defendant in the support of the motion before the Court of Appeals is that the Treasurer had no opportunity to make a showing, and that the plaintiffs in the case are in reality rival liquor dealers, who wish to drive a competitor out of business.

The points raised in the brief filed in the Court of Appeals saying why the motion should be granted are in substance as follows:

1. The motion should be granted because the whole proceeding from the title of the cause to the entry of the decree discloses that the suit is one against the Territory, over which the court has no jurisdiction, and that the real purpose of the suit is to regulate by injunction the liquor traffic within said Territory as between local and foreign manufacturers of beer.

2. The motion should be granted by this court because the court below had no power to enter its decree for want of suitable subject matter.

3. The motion should be granted because the case was not tried to determine rights of parties before the court, but for the purpose of entering a legislative decree.

4. The motion should be granted because the court below had no jurisdiction to adjudge and decree that the statute in question was null and void; and, moreover, because it had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction commanding and enjoining an officer of the government, his successors in office and all other persons acting in aid or assistance of him or them, from doing or permitting to be done any act or thing whatever under the annulled statute.

5. The motion should be granted because the act attacked was sanctioned when enacted and was perfectly valid and ratified, except possibly as to its discriminating features, by the very act of Congress that is said to have rendered it void.

6. The motion should be granted because it is apparent from the record that the plaintiffs' real cause of complaint is that their licenses are costing one thousand dollars each while those of their competitors are costing but two hundred and fifty dollars each. But under the rule as announced in *Tiernan vs. Rinker* they cannot be heard to complain because they are selling liquors other than beer.

Concluding their argument the appellants say:

"It is therefore finally submitted that this court has jurisdiction to hear and ought to grant this motion because it is manifest that the court below had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction in the manner and form in which the same was issued, for the reason that there was no proper party defendant before that court and that the suit was virtually one against the Territory of Hawaii; because there was no proper subject matter authorizing the court to issue an injunction under the principles and practice of courts of equity; because the suit was not tried to determine the rights of parties before the court but to adjust the liquor traffic of the Territory between outside and local competitors not parties to the record; because the court had no jurisdiction to enter a decree annulling and repealing a statute and restraining a governmental official and his successors in office and all other persons acting in aid or assistance of him or them, from doing or permitting to be done any act or thing under or by virtue of the statute; and because the court below attempted to annul by the decree of the court, and finally because it is apparent from an inspection of the record that the plaintiffs of record could not complain because licenses were issued under the act attacked for a smaller license fee than that they were required to pay for their licenses and the manufacturers of beer, who were not parties to the record, could not complain under the established rules of equity which confine the adjudications of the court to parties before it.

"We believe, moreover, that this court will grant this motion at this time for the reason that the defendant, who is a high Territorial official, although fully convinced that the court below had no jurisdiction over him, has nevertheless chosen rather to appeal to this court to make the order now asked for, rather than to proceed upon the assumption that the decree and injunction are void for want of jurisdiction.

"The only regrettable circumstance is that the court below should have entered a far-reaching decree of the character disclosed by the record without permitting the defendant who is as has been pointed out, a high Territorial official of the executive department of the government, to be heard as to its form or substance, and that the court below should have denied the appellant's motion to suspend the operation of the injunction pending the appeal, without giving any reason therefor.

"This court is therefore respectfully requested to grant this motion."
HATCH & SILLIMAN,
"Counsel for Appellant."

The automatic fire extinguisher turned on at the fire in the big upholstery mill of Stead & Miller Philadelphia, damaged the entire stock, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Judge Cox of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York decides that goods imported from Algiers come under the terms of the French reciprocity treaty.

'FRISCO IN JAP HANDS

Oahu Brown Men Cause Alarm on Coast.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—One might have thought oneself at the Honolulu railroad station when the steamship China unloaded her passengers at the Pacific Mail Company wharf yesterday. There were Japanese on every side. A couple of hundred Japanese came down the gangplank of the vessel while half as many more met them and escorted them to boarding houses in this city.

The Examiner says that the Japanese are going to Hawaii from Japan by the hundreds, and with the intention of coming here from Honolulu, after a brief stay in the Islands. The Examiner says:

"More than 200 Japanese arrived here yesterday in the steamer of the steamer China. They came from Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, where they have been working on the plantations. This influx of coolie labor from the Hawaiian Islands is alarming the immigration authorities, but they state that they are powerless to stem the tide. Late steamers from the Orient have brought hundreds of Japanese, who come here from the Hawaiian Islands. The immigration officials are unable to deny the Asiatics landing because of their coming from a port of the United States."

The influx of Japanese here is agitating the labor unions, and plans are being made to fight the invasion. Today a bill was introduced into Congress by Representative Robinson of Indiana, a Democrat, providing for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. His bill will have almost exactly the same scope as the Chinese exclusion law, and while meeting the views of the masses on the mainland, would be very detrimental to Hawaii's interests, as it would deprive Hawaii of its present chief source of labor. It would prevent the landing in the Islands of a single Japanese plantation laborer. This bill is being pushed by the American Federation of Labor.

The following from the Fresno Republican, published in the center of the great grain and deciduous fruit district of the San Joaquin valley, gives the attitude and expectations of the farmers and the Japanese in the matter of handling the crop:

The reports from all over the state that labor is so scarce this year that it is feared there will be difficulty in handling the fruit crop, has set Fresno people to wondering just how this country will be affected. In previous years while the same cry has invariably been raised, there have always been enough people on hand to handle all the fruit. But there has been some apprehension felt because of the fact that the usual influx of Chinamen and Japanese into this city during the months of May and June has not yet commenced, and in spite of the cry that is made against the employment of Asiatic labor, the Chinese and Japanese are considered essential to take care of the crop.

Each year there are at least 3000 Chinamen in Fresno that remain here only while the fruit and grape picking season lasts. These men come from all over the state, being employed in the north in the early spring caring for the early fruit crops and coming here just at the opening of the season. They are good workers and are usually satisfactory. During the past two or three years the number of Japanese coming here each year has gradually grown larger. Last year, according to the priests in charge of the Buddhist mission, there were 3000 of the "little brown men" in the country. They are a different class from the Chinese, being for a great part school boys from San Francisco, who occupy all their time in the summer vacation doing ranch work. But there are lots of men among them, too, who come from the north, and very many who come from Southern California, where they have been employed in handling the orange crops during the spring.

There is still plenty of time for the men to come here to handle this year's crop, and, according to those best in position to know, there will be plenty of Japanese and Chinese labor here this year, more, in fact, than there was last year. Well-known Chinamen say there will be as many Chinese as ever. R. Tsuchiya, agent here for the New World, a San Francisco Japanese newspaper, who has a branch office at No. 1208 Kern street, said yesterday to a Republican reporter that this year fully 5000 Japanese are expected. They will commence to arrive during July and contracts for their employment will soon be made.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN

HILO RACE DAY A GREAT SUCCESS

The Hilo race meet of Friday and Saturday was reported a great success. With the exception of the cutting out of the mile race on Saturday owing to Weller's lameness, and the omission of one or two of the minor races in which there were no entries, the meet went off according to program. Below is given a summary of the races.

FRIDAY JULY 4

Half-mile dash, purse \$25, \$25 of purse second money—Mollie Connors first, Del Vista second.
Three-fourths mile dash, \$100, \$25 second money—Harrison first, Nullah second.
Trotting and pacing 2 1/2 mile class, for Holmer cup and \$150—Sambo first, Wayboy second.

One mile dash—Hilo Mercantile cup and \$100—Pierao first, Dixieland second.
One-half mile for Japanese owned horses.—Draw. Purse was \$50.
Five-eighths mile dash, Hawaiian bred, purse \$50—Humuulu Queen first, King of Hawaii second.
One mile, gentlemen's driving race, owners driving, 2:35 class, purse \$100, \$25 second money—Cornelia first, Sno-ball second.

Five-eighths mile dash, \$100 purse—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
One mile dash, Hilo track cup, \$150—Weller first, Del Vista second.

SATURDAY, JULY 5

Half-mile dash, free-for-all, \$125 purse—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
One mile dash—No race. Weller lame.
Trotting and pacing, \$150 purse, best two out of three—Wayboy first, Sambo second.
Five-eighths mile dash, purse \$100—Harrison first, Rejected second.
Three-fourths mile, purse \$125—Del Vista first, Harrison second.
One-half mile dash, free-for-all, purse \$100—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.

One and a quarter miles, \$125—Dixieland first, General Cronje second.

Ida Akau was given the purse as the most graceful equestrienne.

BEFOGGED.

The Story of Captain Twizzle's Revenge.

The little steamer Pudsey Dawson tumbled irresponsibly upon the heavy rollers off the Farallones. She had trundled down the coast from Coos Bay, and now, in a dense white fog, she was waiting for the weather to clear enough to show the Heads.

"We're pretty well out," said Captain Twizzle, "but it's better to be way out than way in."

"Strikes me," said his mate, "that we're a little too far out. Some blame liner 'ull poke her nose in here and scuff us."

"Nonsense," responded the skipper, sharply; "if I can't get in, there's not a man on the Pacific that can."

"I dunno," continued the mate, "like as not the Emperor will sloop through. She's due. And Cap'n Van Olinda, since he got his big ship, isn't paying much respect to weather. And he is a good man."

Captain Twizzle puffed out his chest under the blue jacket, bedewed with fog, and sniffed. "Oh, yes! he's a good man. But let me tell you, young fellow, that I don't reckon Van Olinda's any smarter than I am."

The mate pondered sulkily. His effort to think was agreeably put an end to, and he pulled the whistle rope. A hoarse, booming bellow rose into the air, and the fog seemed fairly to curdle. "I take it there's a craft off there to windward," he suggested.

"All right, all right," said his superior gruffly; "I guess that whistle will let 'em know we're around."

"I reckon it will," said the other, "what in blazes did ye put a big trumpet like that on this dinky boat for? It's sacramentally (he meant sacrilegiously) indecent."

"Reasons plenty," returned Twizzle. "Now, I'd like you to recognize, young chap, that when I do things there's reason behind 'em. Van Olinda, if he is master of a big steam plunger, isn't always able to give a good and sufficient reason for what he does. I've taught him things myself."

The mate sidled over respectfully. To hear Cap'n Twizzle, of the Pudsey Dawson, speak familiarly, nay, contemptuously, of Captain Van Olinda, who ruled the immense Emperor, and always wore a magnificent uniform with tails to the coat of it, was a new approach to glory. "Taught him things?" he repeated, in an insinuating tone, as though the story must be detectable.

"Yes. And I'll teach him more!" roared Twizzle, quite infuriated with the memory of his last meeting with the haughty aristocrat of the Emperor.

"What's he done?" asked the mate, bluntly.

"Done! Why, his head's turned. I can recollect when he was skipper of the San Antonio, the laughing-stock of the coast. And he actually told me, the last time I saw him, that I ought to live ashore. Said I had no chance of reaching his high position. Said I was getting too old to learn. But, by Jiminy Cripps, I'll teach him something before very long. I'll just make old Van get up on his hind legs and toddle."

There was a sudden shriek from a steam siren in the invisible, and master and mate peered out into the fog ahead. "That's must be the Emperor!" said the mate.

Captain Twizzle pulled his sou'-wester over his eyes and cursed gently. "Well," he said finally, "if it is, Cap'n Van don't make port tonight. He'll just have to be waiting a day later, and I hope the owners will fix him for it, too."

"He's evidently headed right in now," answered the mate.

Twizzle turned half around and eyed his subordinate. "Young fellow, I'll teach both you and Van something. Go down and tell the engineer to open his dampers. We are going to cruise around a bit. Tell him we want a lot of steam for the whistle."

The mate left the bridge to execute this command, and the skipper looked over his craft. "She's small, and sets low, and no masts to speak of. He won't see me, but I'll see him."

He didn't exactly see the Emperor with his eyes, but all his sea-bred sense told him that the big liner was fussing around a quarter of a mile ahead.

The Pudsey Dawson swung around under her master's hand and headed for the invisible craft. The fog was denser and wetter than before.

Suddenly there was a sound as of a bulks row in tall grass, and Twizzle pulled the whistle-rope. Again there issued that horrible, unearthly roar. The captain of the Pudsey Dawson put his wheel over a little and edged toward the still invisible Emperor. They could now hear the mate, who again joined him the thumping thrash of a propeller. The disproportionate trumpet of the coast again rumbled forth, and its rolling bellow shook the fog, as though it died away. Twizzle and his mate listened intently. There was silence.

"That's been number one," said Twizzle. "We've stepped him. If we whistle again, by Jiminy Cripps, I believe Van would reverse."

"What's up? What's your game, sir?" asked the mate.

"Captain Twizzle wants a glimpse of the Emperor's water and sky. We've done earlier. 'Kew' that blast, and played Emperor always in heart. You see, you see a good chance, and told that whistle you were closing a bit ago. See?"

The young mate "kew" enthusiastically. "I savvy, sir. We won't give her room to turn around in. Cap'n Van Olinda will suppose that there's about five deep-

water freighters knocking around here, and he'll sweat for his craft. Oh, yes! I think I see."

New! It was there such a night on the battered lamp-post. Now from one side, now from the other, and apparently always in moment, came the hideous, overpowering thunder of the whistle of the Pudsey Dawson. Captain Van Olinda himself stood on the bridge of his favorite craft and around him clustered the officers of both watches.

"Some like a Koemos boat," suggested his brass-bound mate.

"More like a darned Maru, hunting around here at full speed for the hole in the wall we term the Golden Gate. I know how I wish I knew how many of them there were. Blow that whistle, there, steam-master!"

Then the shrill siren of the Emperor sent hugging. The answer, from right abreast, whistled the faces of the men on the Emperor's bridge. "Good Lord!" groaned Van Olinda. "It's a man-o'-war, and probably a kid on watch. If she hits us it's good-by."

"Funn' we never catch sight of her," remarked another.

Captain Van Olinda burst out into a prayer, and its burden was that he might not see her.

Finally, as morning broke, and the fog showed signs of lifting, Samuel Twizzle rested from his labors. "I'll bet you," he confided to his mate, "there are ten pages of log in the Emperor's book, telling of the marvelous escapes from being run down by a fleet of cruisers. Van will take credit to himself, and the papers will be full of it."

The mate's imagination was fired, and he added to the sweet picture. "Yes," and there'll be testimonials from passengers and silver plate with figures on it."

The face of the master of the Pudsey Dawson clouded. "I never thought of that," he responded, "but he'll never dare show it more than once. I'll fix him."

When the fog finally lifted, the Emperor found herself ten miles out of her course. The sea was lashed to clear, and, apart from the pilot schooner, not a craft was in sight, except that, with the glass, Captain Van Olinda discerned a small coaster just entering the Gate.

He turned to his officers with a blank look, and the mates, cross after a whole night up, stared blankly back at him. The mystery of the fog was deepening.

But that afternoon, as the Emperor was steaming up from quarantine, the Pudsey Dawson ran slowly by. Her master, Samuel Twizzle, hailed the stately captain of the liner, but Captain Van Olinda seemed very busy talking to the pilot. Twizzle stared at the decks crowded with passengers, took another look at the gentle figure on the flying bridge of the Emperor, and pulled the whistle rope sharply. When the crashing rumble had died away, he twiddled his fingers at the raging master of the liner, and was satisfied, for he saw that Captain Van Olinda understood.

JOHN FLEMING WILSON
San Francisco, May, 1902.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They Are Honolulu People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right in Honolulu, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Lihua and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box, (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

June 21—Napeawalu (widow of) to Kawao Naeole, D., int in Ap 2 of R P 3484, Kul 858, Waikole, Ewa, Oahu, con \$200.

Kailelele (widow) to Aawao Naeole, D., int in Ap 3 of R P 3484 Kul 858, Waikole, Ewa, Oahu, con \$200.

June 21—Kailelele (widow) to N. Kawao (w), D., int in Ap 2 of R P 3484 Kul 858 Waikole, Ewa, Oahu, con \$200.

June 23—Polly Kalua & hsb to J. Fernandez Jr., D., int in R P 3289 Kul 3509 Auhaka, Wailuku, Maui, con \$600.

Frank Enos & wf to Edgar Morten, D., 1-8 int in R P 2386 Kamaole, Kula, Maui, con \$200.

Est of A. Schwartz by admr to M. S. Canario, D., pe land (School St.) Hilo, Hawaii, con \$1000.

Mrs. K. Ahu & hsb to G. W. McDougall, D., por R P 6857 Honolulu, S. Kona, Hawaii, con \$190.

Mary Moikeha to Mrs. K. Ahu & hsb, int in R P 6857 Kul 731 Honolulu, S. Kona, Hawaii, con \$50.

K. Ahu & hsb to G. W. McDougall, D., por R P 6857 Honolulu, S. Kona, Hawaii, con \$200.

Anne M. Zuffmann to John C. Gall, D., 1-8 10, 12 & 20 blk 5A Kapahulu, Honolulu, Oahu, con \$1000.

Est of B. P. Bishop by Trs to A. C. Lovelock, D., real and personal property (Ter of Hawaii), con \$1.

A. C. Lovelock to Est of B. P. Bishop by Trs, D., real and personal property (Ter of Hawaii), con \$1.

Kaahue & wf to J. A. Macdonald, D., 1-49 int in pc land Waima, Oahu, con \$100.

Our Harmless Volcano

Kilauea, Hawaii's volcano, not to be outdone by volcanoes in other sections of the Western world, is casting forth "redounding smoke and ruddy flames," not to mention ashes, gas and sulphurous fumes. An outbreak is generally predicted, and, strange to say, people are preparing to go thither to witness it, instead of remaining at a safe distance, duly thankful.—Salt Lake Herald.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A small tin of each sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aut. Depot: R. T. French & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., 20, Adelaide Depot: Lister & Co., Cape Town. For Sale: C. G. & Co., Boston, U. S. A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS, PHAETONS, BRAKES, SURREYS, BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse shoes.

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WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES

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*Owners of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this date or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
HAWAII	JUNE 28
YOKOHAMA MARU	JULY 6
YOKOHAMA MARU	JULY 13
YOKOHAMA MARU	JULY 20
YOKOHAMA MARU	JULY 27
YOKOHAMA MARU	AUG. 3
YOKOHAMA MARU	AUG. 10
YOKOHAMA MARU	AUG. 17
YOKOHAMA MARU	AUG. 24
YOKOHAMA MARU	AUG. 31

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

going hunting

Dove Season Opened JULY 1st

We have ready for the dove season 100,000 Shot Gun Cartridges

All Dupont Ammunition loaded especially for us. The kind that doesn't give a headache. Parker and L. C. Smith Guns in excellent assortment. Shotguns from \$7 up; also Guns for rent.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
ARRIVED.

Thursday, July 3
 Strmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from
 Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona, and Kau
 ports, at noon
 Strmr James Makee, Tullett, from
 Hanalei, Kailiwal, Kilauea and Ana
 hola, at 8 20 a m

Friday, July 4

Hongkong Maru, Flumer, from San
 Francisco, at 3 30 p m
 Strmr Noeau, Mosh, from Lahaina,
 and Hamakua ports at 7 45 a m
 Strmr Kaula Bruhn, from Makawell,
 Waimea and Ahukiki, at 4 35 a m
 Am sp George Currie, J. J. Bennett,
 14 days from San Francisco at 8 a m
 Strmr Major, Sanders, from Hanalei
 and Kailiwal, at 11 a m
 Strmr Charles Levi, Woodbury, Harris,
 from Hilo at 11 30 a m
 S S Aorangi Phillips, from Van-
 couver and Victoria

Saturday, July 5

Am missionary schr Carrie and An-
 nie, Foster, 20 days from San Fran-
 cisco
 Strmr Lehua, Napala, from Molokai
 ports.
 Am bk Alden Besse, Kessel, 13 days
 from San Francisco.

Sunday, July 6

Strmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui
 ports.
 Strmr W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports
 Am. bktn. Robert Sudden, Johnson,
 with 355 tons coal, 47 days from New-
 castle.

July 7

S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from Syd-
 ney and ports
 S. S. Nippon Maru, from Yokohama.
 Strmr. Kinsau, from Hilo

DEPARTED

Thursday, July 3

S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San
 Francisco, at 6 p m
 Strmr Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawi-
 iwi and Koloa, with passengers and
 mail only, and for Eleale, Makawell,
 Hanapepe, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5
 p m
 Strmr Nihau, W. Thompson, for Pu-
 naluui, at 5 p m

July 7

Strmr. Lehua, for Waialua, Kalaupapa,
 Halawa, at 6 p m
 Strmr Waialeale, for all Kauai ports
 at 5 p m
 Strmr Malolo, for Hanalei and Kaili-
 wal, at 5 p m
 Strmr Lady and Kawailani
 Strmr J. A. Cummins at Waialeale
 and Koolau ports.
 Strmr. Noeau, for Lahaina, at 5 p m
 S. S. C. L. Woodbury, for Hilo

PASSENGERS

Arrived

July 6, per strmr Claudine, from Maui
 ports—W. H. Cornwell, Miss Turner,
 Miss Rice, Miss Daniels, Miss Grace
 Colburn, Miss M. Dos Reis, Miss Emily
 Toomey, H. Strubeck, J. T. Taylor, Mrs.
 Molony, Miss Gannon, J. E. Gannon,
 J. B. Gorman, C. W. Baldwin, J. Scott,
 S. R. Dowdle, G. W. Patton, J. E. Kelly,
 Rev. Wong Yuk Shing, Rev. E. Toki-
 matsu, D. P. Kapewa, Ah. Look, Cora
 Kolomoku, Rev. W. D. Westervelt.
 July 6, per strmr W. G. Hall—George
 Wilson, George Forritt, W. H. and Mrs.
 Scott, Miss E. F. Scott, L. F. Preston,
 Dr. Watt Elder, J. W. Bush, P. Perry,
 C. A. Mackintosh, W. J. Walker, W. H.
 Wright, Captain J. B. Wells, Miss Mary
 Joshiya, Judge Burrow, M. W. Bergen,
 Ng. Monwar, Dr. Nahazawa, and Chas
 Healy

Shipping Notes

The barkentine Makawell reached Eue-
 ka June 23.
 The transport Warren takes troops and
 military supplies to Alaska.
 The Hongkong Maru carries \$200,000 in
 silver bullion and 2,500 tons of cargo.
 The schooner Allen A. has arrived at
 San Francisco from Makawell with 6,800
 bags of sugar.
 The R. P. Rithet arrived at San Fran-
 cisco June 25 with 2,000 bags of sugar and
 five passengers.
 The S. G. Wilder arrived at San Fran-
 cisco from Honolulu on June 25, with 17,
 013 bags of sugar.
 The Sonoma reached San Francisco on
 June 24, five days, twelve hours and
 twenty-six minutes from Honolulu.
 T. Ota, second officer of the Hongkong
 Maru, was held up at the Pacific Mail
 dock, San Francisco, and lost his watch
 and jewelry.
 The new steamer Nevada to ply be-
 tween this port and Hawaii is expected
 to arrive today from New York. Twenty
 days have elapsed since the Nevada left
 Honolulu where she put in for coal—
 Chronicle June 27.

On June 25th the barkentine Kohala
 arrived at San Francisco eighteen days
 from Eleale with 20,000 bags of sugar.
 On the same day the W. H. Diamond came in
 with 10,000 bags of sugar from Honolulu
 and the bark Edward May with 23,000 bags
 from Makawell.

After a fast passage of fourteen days
 from Hilo the bark Roderick Dhu, Captain
 Johnson, came into port yesterday after-
 noon with a cargo of sugar and a few
 passengers. The trip was in pleasant
 weather throughout. The passengers were
 Mrs. von Asenstadt and child, C. H. Ray,
 and wife, Mrs. G. H. Foster, Joseph A.
 Miro, Mrs. A. Alden, Dr. F. E. Fry, and
 wife Mrs. A. Horner and three children.
 Miss Winter, W. A. Ray wife and three
 children—Chronicle June 25.

The American Hawaiian Steamship com-
 pany's new steamer Nevada, built in the
 Atlantic Coast expressly for the San
 Francisco and Honolulu route is due ex-
 pected to arrive here from New York
 being new out eighteen days from Hon-
 olohu. Upon arrival the Nevada will be
 come an oil burner, though coal has been
 used since leaving the other coast. Cap-
 tain Delane, her commander, was former-
 ly chief officer of the large steamer Ma-
 wallan of the same line—Chronicle June 25.

Speculators who gambled on the over-
 due German bark H. P. Glade have lost
 their money amounting in the aggregate
 to nearly \$200,000. The vessel will be pos-
 sed today at Lloyd's, in London, as miss-
 ing. While there is sorrow on this coast
 over the failure of the bark to arrive in
 England the speculators are more jubilant,
 though no less thoughtful of the Glade's
 officers and crew for they risked
 money on the proposition that she would
 never reach her destination. The amount
 of speculation in England did not, how-
 ever, reach the magnitude of the gam-
 bling done here—Chronicle June 25.

Marine Railway Work

The steamship K. A. H. has been
 been under repair for some time and
 caulking on the marine railway since
 July 3 will be ready for the water
 again tonight and the steamer Kaula
 will be hauled up for clearing.

OCEANIC STOCK IS
DRUG ON MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Ex-
 aminer says: What is the matter with
 the management of the Oceanic Steam-
 ship Company?

This is the question asked on the
 street and repeated among its many
 stockholders. With a large assessment
 sixteen months ago and a year of
 greatly increased business, still the bal-
 ance is heavily on the wrong side of
 the ledger. The stock is selling at less
 than one-fifth of the price that ruled
 thirteen months ago and there seems to
 be only more assessments ahead.

None of the officials of the company
 vouchsafe an answer.
 In January, 1901, the stock sold at
 \$102 a share today it is quoted at \$17 50
 b d and \$20 asked with no takers. The
 stock has lost the original buyers \$82 25
 a share. But few more assessments
 would bring the cost of the stock up
 to par and if the whole \$17 50 were
 levied tomorrow it would not pay half
 the company's overdraft.

The volume of business has doubled,
 for the gross earnings of 1901 were
 twice those of 1900, but the proportion
 of operating expenses of the former to
 the latter year were more than double.
 The overdraft has been increasing
 steadily and the monthly report for
 May of this year shows an addition of
 \$35,000 to that fund, making the total
 \$12,053.

When, nineteen days after the last
 dividend of 50 cents a share was de-
 clared in 1901, the assessment of \$10 a
 share was levied, the explanation
 vouchsafed was that the transport
 business had practically ceased, that
 the delivery of the new steamers had
 been delayed and their cost greatly ex-
 ceeded estimates. Now, however, after
 the three new steamers have been at
 work earning for their owners larger
 incomes than the company has ever
 known the showing is worse than ever
 and the explanation is that "trade has
 not come up to expectation."

The \$10 assessment of February, 1901,
 brought in \$250,000. It would take nearly
 \$40 a share to wipe out the present
 overdraft and at the end of another
 year or two at the present rate of op-
 erating, fresh overdrafts would be
 charged against the company. The
 monthly loss has been large and the
 prospects of scaling it down and turn-
 ing the results of business into a profit
 are not flattering at present.

When the shareholders saw the stock
 running down hill at a terrific rate in
 February of last year there was much
 talk of poor management, and the same
 talk is current today.

THE ALBATROSS
OFF ON CRUISE

The United States Fish Commission's
 steamer Albatross, Captain John C.
 Thomas, will leave Honolulu either to-
 night or Wednesday morning on a
 three week's cruise around the island
 of Hawaii. Her cruise is an important
 one from a scientific standpoint, as she
 is to make extensive soundings and do
 considerable dredging work.

The Albatross has been having some
 repairs made to her boilers by the Hon-
 olohu Iron Works and when these are
 completed today she will be ready to sail.

Yesterday the police were successful
 in bringing back to the ship a Hawai-
 an who only enlisted a short time ago
 and who deserted on June 27. He will
 have to pay the reward which was of-
 fered for his apprehension and also un-
 dergo any punishment which Captain
 Thomas may see fit to inflict.

But very little sounding work has
 been done about Hawaii. Some years
 ago the Albatross did a little but on
 his voyage she is to make soundings
 and do dredging work for a distance of
 about 1000 fathoms out from shore all
 round the island.

Some very interesting discoveries will
 likely be made on this trip relating to
 the Hawaiian coast.

At present it is not known how long
 the vessel is to remain in Hawaiian
 waters.

Sailed on a Sunday

Captain J. G. Mitchell of the Ameri-
 can missionary schooner Carrie and
 Annie is greatly troubled over letters
 he has received from Frisco criticizing
 him for starting on his voyage for the
 Micronesian Islands on a Sunday. The
 captain says that as his work is a la-
 bor for Christianity he cannot be blamed
 for starting it on a Sabbath day.

Arrival of Ventura

The Ventura arrived at 5 30 a m
 Monday after a good voyage from
 San Francisco. She left San Francisco
 on June 27 and arrived here on June 28.
 She has twenty-five passengers for
 San Francisco and twenty steerage
 and will take in a number more
 before she sails for the Atlantic coast.

Sailing of American

The S. S. Aorangi will be loaded by
 the S. S. Aorangi and will then sail for
 San Francisco. She has 500 tons of sugar
 from San Francisco and will receive an additional
 1200 tons and on July 18 sail for Hilo.
 She will take 1200 tons at Hilo making
 her total cargo 2400 tons. She sails
 from Hilo on July 18 for the Atlantic coast.

Admiral Merry's Successor

The question of a successor to Ad-
 miral Merry as commandant of the Hon-
 olohu naval station is still unsettled.
 Captain Rockinger, who was ordered
 by the Navy Department to relieve the
 Admiral, reached San Francisco on the
 13rd and heard then for the first time
 of the order. He is seriously ill with
 Bright's disease and is coming in out
 of the question. Admiral Merry heard
 nothing further by the Hong Kong
 Maru as his successor and though a
 number of naval men have been men-
 tioned in connection with the place, no
 definite choice has been made.

A large steamer, which does not have
 a name, is expected to arrive here from
 San Francisco. She will be the first of
 the new class of the coast—Brooklyn
 Life.

SUPPLIES FOR
MISSIONARIES

If the American missionary schooner
 Carrie and Annie reaches the Gilbert,
 Caroline and Marshall groups of islands
 without mishap the four American
 missionaries stationed on those islands
 will be able to replenish their stores.
 This schooner is now in Honolulu with
 the regular yearly supplies for the mis-
 sionaries, and expects to continue her
 voyage to the islands this afternoon.

The Carrie and Annie, under the
 command of Captain J. G. Marshall, is
 a tiny bit of a craft—only ninety tons.
 She arrived from San Francisco on Sat-
 urday after a twenty-day trip. She
 will spend ten months in carrying the
 missionaries from island to island in the
 extensive eastern half of Microne-
 sia. Supplies for white men are very
 expensive in these islands and as the
 missionaries depend entirely for their
 supplies upon this boat they are of
 course anxiously awaiting her coming.

Among her cargo are such merchan-
 dise as tin roofs for erecting houses,
 canned meats, sugar, rice, medicines,
 and in fact, as Captain Mitchell says,
 "Almost everything that a white man
 would require."

There are four white men on board
 the Carrie and Annie, and five Micro-
 nesian natives. The natives had a
 great time in Frisco. Modern civiliza-
 tion astonished them. Decoration Day
 was past their understanding. None of
 them liked America and all seemed
 anxious to get back to the islands. Cap-
 tain Mitchell stated that these natives
 did not seem to readily adopt the bad
 practices of white men. They do not
 drink or smoke.

Among those who greeted the schooner
 in Honolulu was Dr. Bingham, who
 established the first missionary station
 in the Kingdoms of Gilbert group in
 1857. The fact that the Carrie and
 Annie is carrying a large number of
 Bibles printed in the islanders' own
 tongue recalls an interesting story con-
 cerning Dr. Bingham, as he was the
 first to give the islanders a Bible printed
 in their own language. In 1871 Dr.
 Bingham published a portion of the
 Bible in the native tongue, but ill
 health interrupted his work and he re-
 turned to Honolulu, where he was en-
 abled two years later to present to the
 Hawaiian Board of Missions the first
 printed copy of the New Testament in
 the Kingdoms' tongue. In 1878 a second
 and revised edition was printed in Hon-
 olohu. In 1890 he completed the transla-
 tion of the whole Bible, having be-
 gun the work more than thirty-five
 years before.

The four missionaries in the islands
 have a small sailing vessel, the Hiram
 Bingham, which is also fitted with an
 auxiliary gasoline engine, which en-
 ables them to travel about the islands
 and serves at times as church, home
 and means of transportation.

Captain Mitchell is an enthusiast on
 the work of running a missionary
 schooner. He says: "If I believed half
 that people have told me of those mis-
 sionaries down there I would not bring
 supplies to them for any amount of
 money, but I believe they are all good
 men and if they have taught the other
 natives in as good a manner as they
 have these boys I have on board here
 they are doing a wonderful work."

"Dr. Bingham helped along the is-
 landers a lot and he is interested in
 a great deal in the missionary vessels.
 He told me that I was not the only man
 who could run a schooner, as he said
 he had. He picked up the business of
 navigation on a boat and at one time
 navigated a vessel around the Horn."
 The Hawaiian Board of Missions is
 to send a few boxes of supplies along
 by the Carrie and Annie.

The purser of the W. G. Hall reports
 that there was no sugar left ready for
 shipment at Kauai ports. The Mika-
 hala left for Nihau at noon on the
 4th. Kaula, through loading, has 21,400
 bags on board. The May Flint had dis-
 charged at Makawell. The Geneva ex-
 pected to be discharged by next Thurs-
 day.

The steamer Claudine brought from
 Maui ports the following freight: 871
 sacks sugar 40 sacks potatoes 24 hogs,
 2 horses 640 sheets corrugated iron, 94
 packages sundries.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR
STRAINS

Mr. F. H. Wells the merchant at
 Deer Park Long Island, N. Y. U. S. A.,
 says: "I always recommend Chamber-
 lains Pain Balm as the best liniment
 for strains. I used it last winter for a
 severe lameness in the side resulting
 from a strain and was greatly pleased
 with the quick relief and cure it ef-
 fected. For sale by all druggists and
 dealers. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd.,
 agents for Hawaii."

PULLS DOWN THE
AMERICAN IDEA

"Independence Forever!"

On the glorious Fourth aboard the
 United States mail steamer Ventura
 this sign graced a mirror which stood
 above the staircase leading from the
 first saloon to the deck. It was care-
 fully put on and looked pretty and
 around the mirror American flags were
 gracefully draped. It had cost the
 stewards of the big steamer a lot of
 hard and careful work to put it up
 and the sentiments of the Coast
 stewards and all other Americans the
 world over.

But there were many Englishmen
 aboard who did not exactly appreciate
 these sentiments. They were too demo-
 cratic, so the captain was visited and
 five minutes or so later he appeared as
 an American in an imperial manner be-
 fore the mirror. He took one look at
 the glass and its lettering and then or-
 dered:

"Take that down!"

Trembling stewards did as they were
 bidden. A few minutes later they were
 ordered to put up some new lettering
 in a saloon mirror. This time the
 words were:

"God Save the King!"

Then a throb of indignation seemed
 to run right through the steel of that
 ship. The second class and steerage,
 where there were many Americans,
 could hardly contain themselves. The
 American crew was, to say it mildly,
 sore.

Then, as usual in such cases a man
 was found who could do something. A
 second cabin passenger went forward
 and tore down the offending sign.

At any other time any American on
 board would have been pleased to see
 "God Save the King" or any other sen-
 timents of sorrow for the stricken
 monarch posted anywhere. But on the
 Fourth—oh, no!

The skipper's action met with some
 pretty critical talk and as one man
 said: "It's just like seeing a Chinaman
 running two flags up on a flag pole—
 a dirty yellow flag on the top and a
 United States flag beneath."

FOR COLLECTION
OF STATISTICS

Collector Stackable is in receipt of a
 further Treasury circular relative to
 the recently promulgated order com-
 pelling vessels going between United
 States and Hawaii and Alaska to be
 entered and classified as foreign ves-
 sels for the purpose of obtaining sta-
 tistics.

The new order received by Collector
 Stackable defines more particularly the
 duties of collectors, and also calls upon
 such officials generally to assist in ob-
 taining the required statistics.

The letter of instructions is as fol-
 lows:

Treasury Department, June 16, 1902.
 "Sir—Referring to the provisions of
 the act of April 29, 1902, authorizing
 the Secretary of the Treasury to make
 regulations in certain cases relative to
 statistics to show quantity and value
 of goods carried in the trade between
 the United States and Hawaii, Alaska,
 or certain other noncontiguous terri-
 tory, the Department has to state:

"First. Vessels arrive at and depart
 from Alaska, Hawaii, etc., in certain
 instances under special permits issued
 by the Department, the vessels not en-
 tering or clearing at any port in the
 district.

"Second. Vessels clear from a port
 in the district and take on cargo else-
 where, continuing the voyage.

"Third. Fishing and trading vessels
 clear for fishing or trading voyages and
 return without entering or clearing at
 a port in the district.

"In such cases it is often impracticable
 for information to be obtained by the
 collector of the district on which to
 base statistics, as aforesaid. Collec-
 tors of other districts, therefore,
 should endeavor to forward to the col-
 lector of the proper district such in-
 formation as copies of manifests un-
 sending the notices of permits now pre-
 scribed, etc., when the circumstances
 indicate that the collector was unable
 to obtain the requisite data in the usual
 manner.

Please be governed accordingly.
 Respectfully,
 "O. L. SPAULDING,
 Assistant Secretary."

The W. G. Hall's freight from Kauai
 consisted of 150 bags of A sugar
 from Koloa plantation 187 bags of A
 sugar and 282 bags of B sugar and
 shipped to Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. 62
 packages of sundries and two bags of
 sugar.

BY AUTHORITY.

TAX ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

To the Tax-Payers of the First Di-
 vision, Island of Oahu.

The Tax Assessor's Books for the
 year 1902, for the several Taxation Dis-
 tricts, will be open for inspection by
 persons liable for taxation between the
 1st and 15th days of July (Sundays ex-
 cepted), from 9 o'clock in the forenoon
 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as fol-
 lows:

DISTRICT OF HONOLULU

At the Assessor's Office, Judiciary
 Building, Honolulu.

DISTRICT OF EVA AND WAIANAE

At the Oahu Railroad & Land Co's
 Depot, Pearl City, Ewa, between the
 1st and 15th days of July, and at the
 Court House, Waianae, between the
 1st and 5th days of July.

DISTRICT OF WAIALUA

At the Post Office, Waiailua.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAULO

At the Court House, Haunala.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAPOKO

At the Office of the Deputy Assessor,
 Kaneohe.

JAS. W. PRATT,
 Assessor First Division.
 Honolulu, June 30, 1902. 2397-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-
TION TO FORECLOSE MORT-
GAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER
 of sale contained in that certain mort-
 gage made by Frank Charles Bertel-
 mann to J. Alfred Magoon, dated
 August 3rd, A. D. 1900, recorded in the
 Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 213, pp.
 223-3-4, notice is hereby given that said
 mortgagee intends to foreclose said
 mortgage for condition broken, to wit:
 the non-payment of interest and insur-
 ance policy when due, and upon said
 foreclosure will sell at public auction
 at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, in
 Honolulu, on Friday, the 11th day of
 July, A. D. 1902 at 12 o'clock m. of said
 day the premises described in said
 mortgage as below described.

Further particulars can be had of J.
 Alfred Magoon or J. Lightfoot, attor-
 neys-at-law, Magoon building, corner
 Merchant and Alakea streets, Hono-
 lulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, June 3rd, 1902.

PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORT-
GAGE

First. All the right, title and interest
 of the said Frank Charles Bertelmann
 in and to the following described lands,
 tenements and hereditaments situate
 on the Island of Kauai:

(a) The Ahupuaa of Kahili, area
 1793 acres (more or less) described in
 Royal Patent (Award) 8559 B to W. C.
 Lunailua.

(b) The Ahupuaa of West Waialea-
 lua, area 332 40-100 acres (more or less)

(c) The Ahupuaa of Pilaia, area 1520
 acres (more or less)

(d) 102 acres (more or less) situate
 at Lepeleu, District of Koolau, Island
 of Kauai, the same being described in
 deed of William Werner dated March
 31st, 1893, of record in the Hawaiian
 Registry of Deeds in Liber 79, pp
 386-7.

(e) Five undivided shares in the land
 in said Island of Kauai, owned by the
 Molokai Hui.

(f) All the Kuleanas formerly be-
 longing to C. Bertelmann, deceased,
 situate within or adjacent to the bound-
 aries of the above described premises,
 and all other parcels and tracts of land
 upon the said Island of Kauai former-
 ly belonging to the said C. Bertelmann,
 deceased.

Second. All that piece or parcel of
 land situate in Pilaia Island of Kauai,
 described in the will of said C. Bertel-
 mann, deceased, as Lot 2 of the Home-
 stead Reservation.

2394-June 20 27, July 4 8

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTEN-
TION TO FORECLOSE MORT-
GAGE AND OF SALE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER
 of sale contained in that certain mort-
 gage made by Caroline Anlu Ah. Buck
 and Ah. Buck, her husband, to Patrick
 Gleason, dated May 29th, 1899, recorded
 in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber
 196, pp. 23-4-5, notice is hereby given
 that the said mortgagee intends to fore-
 close said mortgage for condition
 broken to wit, the non-payment of
 principal and interest when due, and
 upon said foreclosure will sell at pub-
 lic auction at the sale rooms of Will E.
 Fisher in Honolulu on Friday the
 11th day of July A. D. 1902 at 12
 o'clock m. of said day the premises
 described in said mortgage as below
 specified.

Further particulars can be had of J.
 A. Magoon, or J. Lightfoot, attor-
 neys-at-law, Magoon block, corner Alakea
 and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

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